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# WEEKLY PEOPLE



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## ILLINOIS DELEGATES

Reports on Eleventh National Convention, S. L. P.

To the State Executive Committee of the State of Illinois.

Dear Comrades.—The work accomplished at the Eleventh National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party has already been extensively reported in the Daily and Weekly People, and will be reported more fully and completely in the official report about to be issued by the National Executive Committee. To me it remains only, therefore, to sum up my personal impressions and communicate to you as best I can what I think of value to the comrades of Illinois, of what I heard, saw and did in the East.

The convention, while smaller numerically than the previous one, had upon me, because of the vigor and determination and clear and comprehensive grasp of the situation expressed by the delegates, an inspiring influence that all the oratory of previous gatherings could never have produced. If the determination and energy displayed by the delegates is a safe barometer of the sentiment existing behind them in the eighteen States they represented, then we can safely feel that our movement has a sound foundation, and that the duty is ours to push the work of organization and agitation to the utmost.

To energetically push the agitation work, was a question most seriously considered by the convention, and it was finally left to the N. E. C. to work out detailed plans and to consider ways and means. It is to be hoped that its plans may be heartily supported by the country-at-large, and that the coming campaign, in particular, will be a vigorous one.

The trade union question was felt to be the burning one before the convention, and the healthy condition of the party upon that point made itself thoroughly felt, when, without a dissenting voice clear and uncompromising resolutions were adopted, and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance endorsed as the only union of labor. That alone which sounded like compromise or reaction was contested and defeated, as the Milwaukee proposition to drop Section 6, Article 2, of the Constitution, or the proposed friendly resolutions towards the American Labor Union.

The constitutional amendments are all the results of wants arising from experience in some locality or another, and were, when not clearly comprehended by all, thoroughly discussed and even contested before being fostered upon the party.

The change in the composition and election of the N. E. C. deserves special notice, more particularly as personally I was an ardent supporter thereof. The evil of the old mode of electing the N. E. C. could not be properly comprehended outside of New York itself, though I have long felt that the lack of responsibility felt by the sections and State Committees throughout the country was directly responsible for many of our difficulties, and particularly, that it was due to that that the debt of the Daily People was not long ago wiped out, as well as that the local character of the N. E. C. is responsible for the many disturbances within the party. But, not only have the sections throughout the country suffered from inactivity, but New York has fairly been laid prostrate under the burden of the strain laid upon it. Realizing what that Section has had to bear, we are almost forced to worship the New York comrades as superhuman, for having stood it and remained what they are. Such worship, however well merited, is not good for the party.

Moreover by the old method of electing the N. E. C., we gave a handle to the capitalist class to get at us, we aided the fakirs and politicians in their dirty work, we gave color to the howling of the tired and angry, against the "managing powers," and we deliberately created self-seekers who would and could conspire to damage the party, and we even left an everlasting chance for doubt in the minds of even the most loyal comrades.

What does this result in? Lack of work at the centre! Intolerable lives for the members of the N. E. C., and practically the national secretary! Mischievous and well-nigh impossible conditions of work for the national editor! A snap for logical contrarians! A snap

for Vogts, Fleibingers, et al.

With the new N. E. C. the conditions can and must be remedied. The N. E. C. will, of course, be practically composed of delegates from the Eastern States; but every State has a chance to attend in case of a new logical outbreak, or the like; and no need will exist, in such a case, to howl for a convention, either. Let me add, however, that I hope that a State of the industrial importance of Illinois will send its delegates regularly if not alone, then in conjunction with neighboring States, such as Missouri or Wisconsin. It pays to feel responsibility! Moreover, Kangs and slanderers will soon be silenced, if they run the risk of meeting men who are posted on facts and figures as to the party and its workings and are not forced to acknowledge that New York and the party machinery is a Chinese puzzle to them.

The convention decreed that the Daily People shall live. To issue the Weekly People alone on the party plant could not be done without much waste and loss, and about as great a deficiency. And to sell the machinery would also be a loss that the convention could not tolerate. But this question, however, I for one felt the convention had but little power to settle, even though its vote was overwhelming in favor. It is up to the membership, and it alone, if our press shall live and become a power. It is not donations or the much howled about sacrifices that The People wants at this stage. It is work and much work!

Five hundred per week average subs for the Weekly, I was told, would insure the plant, and certainly the members can do that if all do their duty. Much good can also be done by the distribution of leaflets, sale of pamphlets, and, particularly, by the pushing of the party's bound publications, which, practically, are in the market without a competitor.

The platform, I have no doubt, suits each and every one. It is more concise and far clearer than before, and certainly can no longer, whether justly or unjustly, be accused of "demagogism."

The nomination of our presidential ticket ought also to be, and I can almost safely say, is, a satisfaction to all, particularly, of course, in the State of Illinois, for though we are Socialists we cannot help having a little home feeling. In themselves the nominations are a ratification of the party's trade union policy. Corrigan has conquered over one set of fakirs, Cox has defied another. Each belongs to a craft whose fakir-ridden organization has reached national importance.

When Cox's name was first mentioned to me, I hesitated, because it did not seem right that a man so new and little tried in the movement should be placed in such a position; but, upon second thought, what does the length of a man's connection with the movement have to do with his loyalty? One may be a member for fifty years and nothing happens to try his real manhood, another may be up against it in six months. If a man is a man he will prove so at once. If he has no backbone, the fact will reveal itself sooner or later.

I verily believe, moreover, that the party has proven that it is capable to deal with all kinds of characters, and that it has well-nigh utilized the time when foolish swell-headedness was any factor whatsoever, and each and every one ought to know it. The honor that the S. L. P. can bestow on anyone is mighty insignificant unless we have the strength, bravery and determination to stand by the party in all its ups and downs, and by the working class to the bitter end of its trials. If so, future history and the veneration of posterity will recognize no strong men and pioneers in the world's grandest movement, its early standard bearers, those who stood out from their fellows when remuneration was none and when honor was turned into scorn. My sincerest hope is that the National Convention of 1904 will enjoy the honor of being the first National Convention of the S. L. P. that has been able to select two men of such common sense and sterling qualities that they will stand in future history as the first team of S. L. P. national standard bearers that remained true to the end. May Corrigan and Cox be those, and we shall have double cause to congratulate our choice.

As this State stands squarely upon the party's policy, there could not be much ground for any serious differences of opinion of its delegation. However, upon one or two matters, we differed and

Continued on page 6

## WHY STRIKES ARE LOST

Let us take a condensed page of the country's history. For the sake of plainness, and forced to it by the exigency of condensation, I shall assume small figures. Place yourselves back a sufficient number of years with ten men competing weaving concern in the community. How the individual ten owners came by the "original accumulations" that enable them to start as capitalists you now know. Say that each of the ten capitalists employs ten men; that each man receives \$2 a day, and that the product of each of the ten sets of men in each of the ten establishments is worth \$40 a day. You now also know that it is out of these \$40 worth of wealth, produced by the men, that each of the ten competing capitalists takes the \$20 he pays the ten men in wages, and that of that same \$40 worth of wealth he takes the \$20 that he pockets as profits. Each of these ten capitalists makes, accordingly, \$120 a week.

This amount of profits, one should think, should satisfy our ten capitalists. It is a goodly sum to pocket without work. Indeed, it may satisfy some, say most of them. But if for any of many reasons it does not satisfy any one of them, the whole string of them is set in motion.

"Individuality" is a deity at whose shrine the capitalist worships, or affects to worship. In point of fact, capitalism robs of individuality, not only the working class, but capitalists themselves. The action of any one of the lot compels action by all; like a row of bricks, the dropping of one makes all the others drop successively.

Let us take No. 1. He is not satisfied with \$120 a week. Of the many reasons we may have for that, let's take this:

He has a little daughter; eventually, she will be of marriageable age; whom is he planning to marry her to? Before the public, particularly before the workers, he will declaim on the "sovereignty" of our citizens, and declare the country is stocked with nothing but "peers." In his heart, though, he feels otherwise. He looks even upon his fellow capitalists as pheasants; he aspires at a Prince, a Duke, or at least a Count for a son-in-law; and in visions truly reflecting the vulgarity of his mind, he beholds himself the grandfather of Prince, Duke or Count grandbrats.

To realize this dream he must have money; Princes, etc., are expensive luxuries. His present income, \$120 a week, will not buy the luxury. He must have more. To his employees he will recommend reliance on heaven; he himself knows that if he wants more money it will not come from heaven, but must come from the sweat of his employees' brow.

As all the wealth produced in his shop is \$40 a day, he knows that, if he increases his share of \$20 to \$30, there will be only \$10 left for wages. He tries this. He announces a wage reduction of 30 per cent. His men spontaneously draw themselves together and refuse to work; they go on strike. What is the situation?

In those days it needed skill, acquired by long training, to do the work; there may have been corner-fakers out of work, but not weavers; possibly at some great distance there may have been weavers actually obtainable, but in those days there was neither telegraph nor railroad to communicate with them; finally, the nine competitors of No. 1, having no strike on hand, continued to produce, and thus threatened to crowd No. 1 out of the market. Thus circumstances, No. 1 caves in. He withdraws his order of wage reduction. "Come in," he says to his striking workers, "let's make up; Labor and Capital are brothers; the most loving brothers sometimes fall out; we have had such a falling out; it was a slip; you have organized yourselves in a union with a \$2 a day wage scale; I shall never fight the union; I love it, come back to work." And the men did.

Thus ended that first strike. The victory won by the men made many of them feel bold. At their next first meeting they argued: "The employer wanted to reduce our wages and got left; why not we take the hint and reduce his profits by demanding higher wages; we liked him in his attempt to lower our wages; why should we not like him in an attempt to resist our demand for more pay?" But the labor movement is democratic. No one man can run things. At that time meeting the motion to demand higher pay is made by one member, another must second it; amendments and amendments to the amendments are put with the requisite seconds; debate follows; points of order are raised, ruled on, appealed from and settled,—in the meantime it grows late, the men must be at work early the next morning, the hour to adjourn arrives, and the whole matter is left pending. That much for the men.

Now for the employer. He looks himself up in his closet. With clenched fists and scowl on brow, he gnashes his teeth at the victory of his "brother" Labor, its union and its unions regulations. And he ponders. More money he must have and is determined to have. This resolution is arrived at with the swiftness and directness which capitalists are able to. Differently from his men, he is not many, but one. He makes the motion, seconds it himself, puts it, and carries it unanimously. More profits he shall have. But how?

Aid comes to him through the mail. The letter-carrier brings him a circular from a machine shop. Such circulars are frequent even to-day. It reads like this: "Mr. No. 1, you are employing ten men; I have in my machine shop a beautiful month with which you can produce, with 5 men, twice as much as

now with 10; this machine does not chew tobacco; it does not smoke; (some of these circulars are cruel and add:) this machine has no wife who gets sick and keeps it home to attend to her; it has no children who die, and whom to bury it must stay away from work; it never goes on strike; it works and grumbles not; come and see it!" Some may think: "Well, at least that machine capitalist is entitled to his profits; he surely is an inventor!" A grave error. Look into the history of our inventors, and you will see that those who really profited by their genius are so few that you can count them on the fingers of your hands, and have fingers to spare. The capitalists either take advantage of the inventor's stress and buy his invention for a song; the inventor believes he can make his haul with his next invention; but before that is perfected, he is as poor as before, and the same advantage is again taken of him: until finally the brawn of his brains being exhausted, he sinks into a pauper's grave, leaving the fruit of his genius for private capitalists to grow rich on; or the capitalist simply steals the invention and gets his courts to decide against the inventor. From Ely Whitney down, that is the treatment the inventor, as a rule, receives from the capitalist class.

Such a case, illustrative of the whole situation, happened recently. The Bonack Machine Co. discovered that its employees made numerous inventions, and decided to appropriate them wholesale. To this end, it locked out its men, and demanded of all applicants for work that they sign a contract whereby, in "consideration of employment" they assign to the Company all their rights in whatever invention they may make during the term of their employment.

One of these employees, who had signed such a contract, informed the Company one day that he thought he could invent a machine by which cigarettes could be held close by crimping at the ends, instead of pasting. This was a valuable idea; and he was told to go ahead. For six months he worked at this invention and perfected it, and having, during all that time, received not a cent in wages or otherwise from the Company, he patented his invention himself. The Company immediately brought suit against him in Federal Courts, claiming that the invention was its property; and—*The Federal Court decided in favor of the Company, thus robbing the inventor of his time, his money, of the fruit of his genius, and of his unquestionable rights!*

The Screws Begin to Turn.

To return to No. 1. He goes and sees the machine; finds it to be as represented; buys it; puts it up in his shop; picks out of his 10 men the 5 least able in the late strike; sets them to work at \$2 a day as before; and full of bows and smirks, addresses the other 5 thus: "I am sorry I have no places for you; I believe in union principles and am paying the union scale to the 5 men I need; I don't need you now; good bye. I hope I'll see you again." And he means this last as you will presently perceive.

What is the situation now? No. 1 pays, as before, \$2 a day, but to only 5 men; these, with the aid of the machine, now produce twice as much as the 10 did before; their product is now \$80 worth of wealth; as only \$10 of this goes in wages, the capitalist has a profit of \$70 a day, or 250 per cent. more. He is moving fast toward his Prince, Duke or Count son-in-law.

Now watch the men whom his machine displaced; their career throws quite some light on the whole question. Are they not "American citizens"? Is not this a "Republic with a Constitution"? Is anything else wanted to get a living? Watch them! They go to No. 2 for a job; before they quite reach the place, the doors open and 5 men of that concern are likewise thrown out upon the street. What happened there? The "individuality" of No. 2 yielded to the pressure of capitalist development.

The purchase of the machine by No. 1 enabled him to produce so much more plentifully and cheaply; if No. 2 did not do likewise, he would be crowded out of the market by No. 1. No. 2, accordingly, also invested in a machine with the result that 5 of his men are also thrown out.

These 10 unemployed proceed to No. 3, hoping for better luck there. But what sight is that meets their astonished eyes? Not 5 men, as walked out of Nos. 1 and 2, but all No. 3's 10 have landed on the street; and what is more surprising yet to them, No. 3 himself is on the street, now reduced to the condition of a workingman along with his former employer. —What is it that happened there? In this instance the "individuality" of No. 3 was crushed by capitalist development. The same reason that drove No. 2 to procure the machine, rendered the machine indispensable to No. 3. But having differently from his competitors Nos. 1 and 2, spent all his savings from the workingmen instead of saving up, he is now unable to make the purchase; is, consequently, unable to produce as cheaply as they; is, consequently, driven into bankruptcy, and lands in the class of the proletariat, whose ranks are thus increased.

The now 21 unemployed proceed in their hunt for work, and make the rounds of the other mills. The previous experiences are repeated. Not only are there no jobs to be had, but everywhere workers are thrown out, if the employer got the machine; and if he did not, workers with their former employers, now ruined, joined the army of the unemployed.

What happened in that industry happened in all others. Thus the ranks of the capitalist class are thinned out, and

the class is made more powerful, while the ranks of the working class are swollen, and the class is made weaker. This is the process that explains how, on the one hand, your New Bedford mills become the property of ever fewer men; how, according to the census, their aggregate capital runs up to over \$14,000,000; how, despite "bad times," their profits run up to upwards of \$1,000,000; but, on the other hand, your position becomes steadily more precarious.

No. 1's men return to where they started from. Scabbing they will not. Uninformed upon the mechanism of capitalism, they know not what struck them; and they expect "better times"—just as so many equally uninformed workmen are expecting to-day; in the meantime, thinking thereby to hasten the advent of the good times, No. 1's men turn out the Republican party and turn in the Democratic, turn out the Democratic, turn in the Republican—just as our misled workmen are now doing, not understanding that, whether they put in or out Republicans or Democrats, Protectionists or Free Traders, Goldbugs or Silverbugs, they are every time putting in the capitalist platform, upholding the social principle that throws them out of work or reduces their wages.

But endurance has its limits. The Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad for the Indiana Division, speaking, of course, from the capitalist standpoint, recently said: "Many solutions are being offered for the labor question; but there is just one and no more. It is this: Lay a silver dollar on the shelf, and at the end of a year you have a silver dollar left; lay a workman on the shelf, and at the end of a month you have a skeleton of the labor question." In short, starve the workers.

No. 1's men finally reached that point. Finally that happens that few if any can resist. A man may stand starvation, and resist the sight of starving wife and children; but if he has not wherewithal to buy medicine to save the life of a sick wife or child, all control is lost over him. On the heels of starvation, sickness follows, and No. 1's men throw to the wind all union principles; they are now ready to do anything to save their dear ones. Cap in hand, they appear before No. 1, the starch taken clean out of them during the period they "lay on the shelf." They ask for work; they themselves offer to work for \$1 a day. In

And No. 1, the brother of Labor, who but recently expressed devotion to the union, what of him? His eyes sparkle at "seeing again" the men he had thrown out; at their offer to work for less than the men now employed. His chest expands, and, grabbing them by the hand in a delirium of patriotic ecstasy, he says: "Welcome, my noble American citizens; I am proud to see you ready to work and earn an honest penny for your dear wives and darling children; I am delighted to notice that you are not, like so many others, too lazy to work; let the American eagle soar in honor of your emancipation from the slavery of a rascally union; let the American eagle wag his tail an extra wag in honor of your freedom from a dictatorial employer; you are my long lost brothers; go in my \$1-a-day brothers"; and he throws his former \$2-a-day brothers heels over head upon the sidewalk.

When the late \$2-a-day men have recovered their surprise, they determine on war. But what sort of war? Watch them closely, and you may detect many a feature of your own in that mirror. "Have we not struck," argue they, "and beaten this employer once before? If we strike again, we shall again beat him." But the conditions have wholly changed.

In the first place, there were no unemployed skilled workers during that first strike; now there are; plenty of them, dumped upon the country, not out of the steamer of vessels from Europe, but by the native-born machine.

In the second place, that very machine has to such an extent eliminated skill that, while formerly only the unskilled in a certain trade could endanger the jobs of those at work in that trade, now the unskilled of all trades (virtually the whole army of the unemployed) bear down upon the employed in each; we know of quondam shoemakers taking the jobs of weavers; quondam weavers taking the jobs of cigarmakers; quondam cigarmakers taking the jobs of "machinists"; quondam farmhands taking the jobs of factory hands, etc., etc., so easy has it become to learn what is now needed to be known of a trade.

In the third place, telegraph and railroads have made all of the unemployed easily accessible to the employer.

Finally, differently from former days, the competitors have to a great extent consolidated; here in New Bedford, for instance, the false appearance of competition between the mill owners is punctured by the fact that to a great extent seemingly "independent" mills are owned by one family, as is the case with the Pierce family.

Not, as at the first strike, with their flanks protected, but now wholly exposed through the existence of a vast army of hungry unemployed; not, as before, facing a divided enemy, but now faced by a consolidated mass of capitalist concerns; how different is not the situation of the strikers! The changed conditions brought about changed results; instead of victory, there was defeat; and we have had a long series of them. Either hunger drove the men back to work; or the unemployed took their places; or if the capitalist was in a hurry, he fetched the army of the unemployed.

From the pamphlet, "What Means This Strike?" by Daniel De Leon

## Principles of Sound Organization.

We now have a sufficient survey of the field to enable us to answer the question: How shall we organize so as not to fight the same old hopeless battle?

# REPORT OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF AMERICA

## To the International Socialist Congress

To the International Socialist Congress of Amsterdam, August 14, 1904:

### Greeting—

To judge by the frequent expressions of astonishment from European sources at what they call the backwardness of the Socialist Movement in America—a backwardness which they judge wholly by votes—the conclusion is warranted that essential features of America are not given the weight that they are entitled to, or are wholly overlooked. What these features are the country's census furnishes the material to work upon, and, again, the immortal genius of Karl Marx supplies us with the principle to guide us in the selection of the requisite categories of fact and with the norm by which to gauge and analyse the material thus gathered.

In the monograph "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte," the proletarian insurrection of 1848 is used as a text for the following generalization:

"Nations enjoying an older civilization, having developed class distinctions, modern conditions of production, an intellectual consciousness, wherein all traditions of old have been dissolved through the work of centuries, with such countries the republic means only the POLITICAL REVOLUTIONARY FORM OF BOURGEOIS SOCIETY not its CONSERVATIVE FORM OF EXISTENCE," and this grave fact is brought out forcibly by contrasting such a country, France, with "the United States of America, where true enough, the classes already exist, but have not yet acquired permanent character, are in constant flux and reflux, constantly changing their elements and yielding them up to one another; where the modern means of production, instead of coinciding with a stagnant population, rather compensate for the relative scarcity of heads and hands; and finally, where the feverishly youthful life of material production, which has to appropriate a new world to itself has so far left neither time nor opportunity to abolish the illusions of old."

This was written in 1852. The giant strides since made by America, her fabulous production of wealth, rise in manufacture and agriculture that practically place her at the head of all other nations in this respect, in short, the stupendous stage of capitalist development that the country has reached, would seem to remove the contrast. It does not. These changes are not enough to draw conclusions as to the stage of Socialism that may be expected. The above

passages from Marx explain why, and they indicate what other factors need consideration before a bourgeois republic has left behind it its "conservative form of existence" and entered upon that "political revolutionary" stage of its life, without which a Socialist Movement can not be expected to gain its steerage way. These factors—the "permanent character" and, therefore, "intellectual consciousness" of the classes, due to the "traditions of old" having been dissolved through the work of centuries"; the maturity of life of material production which, no longer having "to appropriate a new world to itself," has the requisite time and opportunity "to abolish the illusions of old," etc.,—also require consideration and their status ascertained. They are essential to a final and intelligent conclusion. A rough and rapid sketch of the facts that throw light upon these factors will clarify the situation.

Since the census facts of 1850 on which Marx drew, the continental area of the United States has been widened by not less than 1,057,441 square miles, or not far from doubled what it was in 1850; as a result, the center of population, which in 1850 was at 81 deg. 19 min. longitude, or 23 miles southwest of Parkersburg in the present State of West Virginia, has since shifted westward fully four degrees of longitude, and now lies six miles west of Columbus, Ind.; and as a further or accompanying result, the center of manufacture which in 1850 lay at 77 deg. 25 min. longitude, near Mifflintown, Pa., has since steadily traveled westward until it has to-day reached 82 deg. 12 min. longitude near Mansfield in central Ohio. Nor has the westward move stopped. One more fact of importance along this line of inquiry will suffice to aid in forming an idea of the meteorologic lay of social conditions, so to speak. While as late as 1880, thirty years after Marx' monograph, the census returned 55,404 water wheels and no electric motors, ten years later the water wheels had fallen to 39,008 and the electric motors, starting then, have since risen to 16,923 and steam power in proportion. The situation, brought about by these facts, may be summed up by the light of the quaint report that played-out locomotive engines, which once did service on our city elevated roads and have been discarded for electric motors, now are drawing trains on the railroads in China! Machinery and methods of production, discarded in ~~more~~ advanced centers, are constantly reappearing in less advanced localities, carried thither by the flux of our population westward. It goes without saying, that under such condi-

tions, not only is the population still not "stagnant," not only is there still a "constant flux and reflux," not only is there still a "constant changing" or "yielding up to one another" by the classes, but that still the odd phenomenon is visible in America of families with members in all the classes, from the upper and plutocratic class, down through the various gradations of the middle class, down to the "house-and-lot"-owning wage slave in the shop, and even further down to the wholly propertless proletariat. It goes without saying that, under such conditions, there still is in America that "feverishly youthful life of material production" and that, accordingly, "the illusions of old" have not yet had time to be wiped out. Nor has the immigration from Europe aided matters. On the whole it has fallen in with the stream as it flows. It is, for instance, a conservative estimate that if one-half the Europeans, now located in Greater New York and ~~who~~ in their old homes pronounced themselves Socialists, remained so here, the Socialist organization in the city alone would have not less than 25,000 enrolled members. Yet there is no such membership or anything like it. The natives' old illusions regarding material prospects draw the bulk of the immigrants into its vortex.

It goes without saying that such conditions point to the existing bourgeois republic of America as still traveling in the orbit that Marx observed it in during 1852,—at the CONSERVATIVE and not yet the POLITICAL REVOLUTIONARY

form of its existence. In short, these conditions explain why, as yet, despite the stupendous development of capitalism in the country, a numerically powerful Socialist Labor Party, such as such a capitalist development might at first blush mislead the casual observer into expecting, does not and can not yet exist. Incidentally, these conditions throw valuable light upon the nature of the "revolutionary movements" that periodically spring up, whose discordant waves angrily beat against the Socialist Labor Party, and whose mouthpieces makes so much noise abroad. It explains, for instance, the flaring up of the Single Tax Movement with its 300,000 votes in the eighties; it explains the Populist Movement of a decade later, in the nineties, with its 1,200,000 votes; it explains the latest of the serial in direct line of succession, the so-called Socialist or Social Democratic Movement of this decade with its 250,000 votes. The first two have already passed away, and the latter—after adopting a "revisionist" platform and a trades union resolution, which its own dele-

\* The passage in the above article of the "American Labor Union Journal" is worth reproducing in full in that it illuminates a goodly portion of the umbilical cord that fatefully hangs down through all the alleged American Socialist movements which periodically rise against the Socialist Labor Party. This is the passage:

The men who spoke in support of the resolution (the substitute) from Ben Harford Hilliard did not attempt to reply to these accusations. They took up a common reiteration of the charges that those who opposed the resolution are opposed to trades unions, which was a thousand miles from the truth, the facts being that the opposition was not to trades unionism, but to the kind of trades unionism which the **AMERICAN SOCIALIST PARTY IS COMMITTED TO SCAB HERDING**. The men who spoke in support of the resolution (the substitute) from Ben Harford Hilliard did not attempt to reply to these accusations. They took up a common reiteration of the charges that those who opposed the resolution are opposed to trades unions, which was a thousand miles from the truth, the facts being that the opposition was not to trades unionism, but to the kind of trades unionism which the **AMERICAN SOCIALIST PARTY IS COMMITTED TO SCAB HERDING**. 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**REPORT OF THE AUSTRALIAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE.**

(Continued from page 2.)

to get all the surplus (profits) possible out of the labor of the Working Class. The interest of the Working Class is to get the full product of their labor.

**THE CLASS STRUGGLE.**

Hence there is a struggle between these two classes. This struggle is called the "Class Struggle." It is a struggle between the owning Capitalist Class which must continue to exploit the Working Class in order to live—and the non-owning Working Class, who, in order to live must work for the owners of the land and the tools of production. To win Economic Freedom the non-owning Working Class must force this struggle into the political field and use their political power (the ballot) to abolish Capitalist Class ownership, and thus revolutionize in the interests of the Working Class the entire structure of Industrial Society.

**THE USE OF POLITICAL POWER.**

The Capitalist Class who own most of the land and the tools of production, own the Government and govern the Working Class, not for the well-being of the Working Class but for the well-being and profit of the Capitalist Class.

It is only by using their political power that the Capitalist Class make their exploitation of the Working Class legal and the oppression of their system constitutional. And it is only by using their political power that the Working Class can make their own exploitation illegal and their own oppression unconstitutional. It is only by the use of their political power that the Working Class can abolish Capitalist Class rule and privilege, and establish a peaceful form of Society based on the Collective Ownership of all the land and the tools of production, in which equal industrial right shall be the share of all.

**THE MIDDLE CLASS.**

There exists between the Capitalist Class and the Working Class a number of small farmers, small manufacturers, small storekeepers, and self-employed workers, who together constitute what is called the Middle Class; all of whom do business on a small scale, generally with out-of-date machinery, or no machinery, and who are therefore unable to compete with the Capitalist Class whose gigantic factories, farms, and shops are equipped with the best labor-and-wage-saving machinery, which lowers the cost of their production and thus forces the small Middle Class outside the margin of profit. The Capitalist Class system of concentration in Company, Syndicate, Combine, and Trust absorbs a few of the small Middle Class, but thrusts by far the greater part of them into the ranks of the Wage-working Class, to there intensify the existing struggle. As a class, the Middle Class are being annihilated by the evolution of the Capitalist System.

**THE FUTURE.**

We, Socialists, organized in the Australian Socialist League declare, that to the Working Class belong the future. Organized in the political party of the League—the Socialist Labor Party—the Working Class (and all other honest persons in the Commonwealth) can, through the ballot box, abolish the Capitalist System of Ownership with its accompanying Class Rule and Class Oppression, and establish in its place Socialism—an Industrial Democracy—wherein all the land and the tools of production shall be the Collective property of the whole people, to be operated by the whole people for the production of commodities for use and not for profit. We ask the Working Class of the Australian Commonwealth to organize with us and the Socialist forces of the world to end the domination of Private Ownership—with its poverty-breeding system of planless production—and substitute in its place the Socialist Co-operative Commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his or her faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

The following is the Australian Socialist Labor Party's full Ticket for the Senate:

DRAKE, F. H.  
MORONEY, J. O.  
THOMSON, A.

If you believe in Socialism VOTE the FULL Ticket.

Presented to the International Socialist Congress of Amsterdam, August 14, 1904, by the delegates of the Socialist Labor Party of the United States of America, with credentials from the Australian Socialist League empowering him to act in its behalf.

DANIEL DE LEON,  
Delegate of the Socialist Labor Party  
of the United States of America.

## SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY AGITATION

### INDIANA STATE CAMPAIGN OPENED.

ian chattel slavery was used to good purpose to prove this contention.

After calling attention to the party press, particularly the ownership, the meeting was adjourned until next Saturday. Besides the pamphlets that were sold, 250 People containing "The Burning Question" were distributed and equally as many platforms.

The attendance of the comrades present was a good improvement over last year. Now it behoves us to keep right at it good and hard to the close of the campaign just to show the S. L. P.'s how the old S. L. P. snake's tail can still "wriggle."

Fraternally,  
Press Committee, S. L. P.,  
Section Louisville.  
Louisville, Ky., August 9.

### THE WORKING CLASS AROUSED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—As the campaign of 1904 moves on towards its close, the stock of the S. L. P. rises higher and higher. All over the State the workers are awakening and 'tis our duty to show them the way out of the present system. I was in Worcester Sunday, August 7, and held two splendid meetings, one in the afternoon and another in the evening. At these meetings five subscribers for the Weekly People were secured, and many workingmen promised to subscribe "next week, I have no money to day";—respectfully referred to Col. Carroll D. Wright, who proves the prosperity of the working class by citing that nutmegs have decreased in price since—well sometime.

Despite the religious side shows of capitalism, which were in full swing, we had the call, and for over four hours on Sunday afternoon and evening the Worcester workingmen listened to the story of the Socialist Labor Party, not about the "Sweet, Bye and Bye," but about "Sweet now and now."

At the evening meeting, which was the largest of the two, we answered the questions as to "What is the Difference," by distributing hundreds of copies of that celebrated leaflet of the same name, which is the best Kang killer extant.

From Worcester I went to Moosup, Conn., and spoke there Monday evening. This event will long be to the Moosupites what the "Big Wind" is to the Sons of "Auld Erin," and for more reasons than one. Moosup is one of those slave pen towns that you find all over the land, especially in New England. It is a textile town and a good place to go from.

As one lands in the baulk he is reminded of a Pennsylvania mining town where all the pleasure one can get is to go down to the railroad crossing to watch the trains go by, and when he gets tired to go bed. In Moosup they vary it a bit by working for the American Woolen Company, our old friend, Wood's corporation.

So this meeting was a much welcomed diversion to the Moosupites, who turned out in force to the tune of 400 or more, while we told them the story of the S. L. P., and the why and wherefore of the capitalist system and its upholders.

Vaughn spoke to about 300 persons, all of whom were interested to the very close in his presentation of the labor question from the Socialist standpoint.

We again gave out a lot of leaflets, and sold 17 pamphlets. I also made an appeal to those present to join the S. L. P. and the S. T. and L. A.

Fraternally,  
Peter Jacobson.

Youkers, N. Y., Aug. 8.

### LOUISVILLE'S HOUSING CAMPAIGN OPENING.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Labor Party of Louisville opened the campaign last Saturday night with a rousing meeting at the corner of Third and Jefferson streets. It is no exaggeration to say that never in the history of the movement here was ever our campaign opened more auspiciously, both as to the size of the crowd or the interest and enthusiasm displayed. Yet the most important and significant item was the sale of pamphlets which proved to be a record-breaker for Louisville, eighteen copies of "Behind the Scenes" being disposed of with very little effort.

Comrade Doyle was the first speaker. He sailed into the labor fakirs and the "Socialist" party fakirs in fine style, showing up their duplicity and treachery to the working class. He also gave hard knocks to Bryan and the so-called "radical" (?) elements in the Democratic party, stating that this element had now shared the same fate that the Populists shared at the hands of the capitalist gold-bug Democracy.

Comrade Schmitz was the next speaker. On taking the platform he announced the books for sale, calling special attention to the signatures of Governor Penobsky and General Bell. The comrade then dwelt on the local "moral wave" which was manifesting itself, owing to the crimes that had recently become so numerous in this community, seemingly with the knowledge and the sanction of the present corrupt city clique. All concerned came in for a fearful arraignment by the comrade, he taking the stand that this was only the old cry of stop thief over again, to hide other thieves and rascals.

The speaker challenged the ministers to show reason why they are not equally as immoral as the men they attacked, seeing that they remained silent at the grave about the immoral system of wage slavery which daily murders men, women and children of the working class.

The working class, in its aspirations and its noble mission, is the only moral force yet remaining," declared the speaker, "for it alone could remove all immorality now existing by wiping out the damnable system that breeds these hounds of corruption and vice."

Furthermore, the speaker showed so-called "morals" to be changeable and shifting things and not fixed and unalterable matters. The history of Amer-

### S. L. P. ORGANIZATION AFFECTED IN TARRYTOWN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I spoke in Tarrytown on Monday night, before a fair-sized audience. Sold five "What Means This Strike?", four in English, one in Italian. Seven names were secured, and, at a private meeting afterwards, I organized the persons bearing them into a branch of Section Westchester County. Officers pro tem. were elected and a plan of agitation agreed on. The Westchester County Committee was notified and initiation fee was forwarded. A workingman who belongs to the militia wanted to join; but as we regard militiamen as inimical to working class interests, he was not accepted. He, however, understands the situation, and donated his initiation fee.

I am now in Nyack, will be in Ossining to-morrow, Pleasantville Thursday, and Poughkeepsie Friday, where I hope to either form a section or lay the foundations for one. Henry Jager.

Nyack, N. Y., August 9.

### YONKERS' SUCCESSFUL MEETINGS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—On Saturday evening, July 30, we held a very successful meeting on Getty's Square. The writer was chairman of the meeting, which was opened with an explanation of the aims and objects of the Socialist Labor Party, after which the speaker of the evening, Comrade Patrick Walsh, of New York, was introduced.

Comrade Walsh started at once to expose the Salvation Army, which endeavored to hold a meeting right in front of us, and in a few minutes, he succeeded in attracting an audience of 400 persons.

He kept them there for the rest of the evening, to the dismay of the Salvationists.

We gave away a big lot of literature, and sold 12 pamphlets.

I closed the meeting with an appeal to those present to come and join us, and take hold of the work of emancipating our class.

On August 4, we held another successful meeting with Comrade J. Vaughn, as the speaker. I had to act again as chairman. As before I stated the aims and objects of the party, laying stress on the attitude towards pure and simple unions.

Comrade Vaughn spoke to about 300 persons, all of whom were interested to the very close in his presentation of the labor question from the Socialist standpoint.

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We again gave out a lot of leaflets, and sold 17 pamphlets. I also made an appeal to those present to join the S. L. P. and the S. T. and L. A.

Fraternally,

Peter Jacobson.

Youkers, N. Y., Aug. 8.

### THAT'S THE STUFF.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have spoken at Ballston and Sandy Hill. Both places did not show up well. Sold a few books and secured one subscription for the Weekly People, besides the names of three sympathetic voters.

Tradition has it that the "oldest inhabitant" cannot remember a Moosupite even before asked a question of any of the S. L. P. speakers who have held forth in that burg; even the persuasive Syracuse printer, now the S. L. P. candidate for president, could not get them to ask questions of him when he spoke in this end of New England "plebeiat." But time and capitalism force men to move, even in Moosup, and on this occasion questions were asked. They were answered to the great relish of the audience.

One sub was secured for the Weekly People and the meeting adjourned.

### ROANOKE, VA., AGITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People: An open air meeting was held at the corner of Campbell avenue and Nelson street, at 6 o'clock p.m., Aug. 6th. The writer acted as chairman. We introduced Comrade B. D. Downey, as the speaker of the evening. The way he went after the Democrats and Republican bourgeoisie would be a credit to snake killers. He handled the social question most magnificently. There were about 180 men listening attentively all through.

Next, Comrade Edward Smith (literary agent) spoke in behalf of our literature as a means of education in Socialist economics.

We then announced a meeting for Aug. 13th, 4 p.m.

No one presumed to dispute any point or ask any question, although they were repeatedly offered the opportunity. 27 copies of "The Burning Question of Trades Unionism" were sold. Under the direction of the New York State Committee of his party, holding street meetings and soliciting subscriptions for their party press. He also distributes leaflets free to those who desire to study the question of Socialism. Mr. Carroll is an aggressive speaker and does not

hesitate to make known his views on economic and political issues. He holds that the working people are industrial slaves, "wage slaves" as he terms it, and that there is but one remedy, and that is by the working class marching to the ballot box as a class, and after capturing the powers of government, declaring that the land and machinery of production is the collective property of the nation; to be operated for the benefit of the whole people, instead of as to-day being operated with the sole view of making profits for the capitalist class.

Both republicans and Democrats and all other parties, except the Socialist Labor Party, were condemned as enemies of the working class. Mr. Carroll will speak this evening at the same place.

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## WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade St., New York.

P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Franklin.

Published Every Saturday by the Socialist Labor Party.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York postoffice, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamp should be sent for return.

## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

|              |        |
|--------------|--------|
| In 1888..... | 2,068  |
| In 1892..... | 21,157 |
| In 1896..... | 36,564 |
| In 1900..... | 34,191 |
| In 1904..... | 53,763 |

"I stand here, friends, to urge that a new leaf be turned over—that the labor class, instead of idly and blindly waiting for better circumstances and better times, shall begin at once to consider and discuss the means of controlling circumstances and commanding times, by study, calculation, foresight, union."

—Horace Greeley.

## SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY NOMINATIONS.



For President:

CHARLES HUNTER CORREGAN

Printer

SYRACUSE, NEW YORK.

For Vice-President:

WILLIAM WESLEY COX

Miner

COLLINSVILLE, ILLINOIS.

## CAPITALISM VERIFIES SOCIALIST TEACHINGS.

Ernest Poole, in the article on the meat strike, which appeared originally in *The Independent*, and was copiously reproduced in *The People*, after describing the miserable homes and the low wages—\$7.40 a week—of the Packingtown laborers, relates the following:

"Yes, it is hard," I heard yesterday from the superintendent of one large packing house. "It is hard that this wage must be reduced. But it can't be helped. It's simply the law of supply and demand. The supply of labor is steadily growing larger. Had you come here last week at 6 a. m. you would have seen over 5,000 men looking for jobs. As the depression grows worse there will be 100,000 men out of work in Chicago. They will crowd out here. They won't demand 18½ cents. They will be glad to get even 15 cents." Why should we pay more than we have to? We certainly have the right to hire labor as cheap as we can."

Long has Socialism proclaimed that under capitalism labor is a merchandise, bought and sold in the "labor market," just as beef is bought in the "beef market," and leather in the "leather market," according to the supply and demand of labor. Socialism has, however, long proclaimed that owing to the privately owned improved machinery, concentration of plants, and industrial crises, which displace labor, the labor market is steadily being overstocked, with the inevitable results that the earnings of the working class decline. The superintendent above quoted verifies Socialist teaching and gives point to the argument. This, despite the fact that as his language indicates, the superintendant is decidedly capitalistic.

To the non-Socialist this capitalist verification of Socialist teaching may appear deliberate and designed; yet nothing is further from the truth. It is the peculiarly fatal quality of capitalism that it contains within itself the germs of its own destruction. Daily its logical workings are opening working class eyes and driving home the truth of Socialist teaching. One time it is Colorado, where the conflicting interests of capital and labor bring out the class character of government in a startling manner. On another occasion, the trusts, the outcome of competition, vividly bring out the dangers of concentrated wealth and the necessity for social ownership and control. To-day it's the evils growing out of the merchandise character of labor that verify Socialist teaching and cause a revulsion against capitalism. At all times capitalism creating the conditions that will eventually destroy it. Capitalism is digging its own grave. Socialism will be present, at its death, to see that it receives the burial it deserves.

Outlaws are reported in Cuba. Possibly some of the American politicians who secured concessions down there are returning to the pursuit of their old trade.

## PARKER AND LIBERTY.

"The safe and sane candidate" of capitalism, Parker, has spoken, and lo, what pearls of wisdom have fallen from his oracular mouth. In his notification speech he assures us that the constitutions of the states and nation guarantee liberty, which he defines as follows:

"Liberty, as understood in this country, means not only the right of freedom from actual servitude, imprisonment or restraint, but the right of one to use his faculties in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will and to pursue any lawful trade or business."

This pearl of wisdom can only be appreciated by THE EMPLOYEES OF CORPORATIONS, AND THE MEMBERS OF THE WORKING CLASS GENERALLY, WHO HAVE BEEN GIVEN TO UNDERSTAND THAT THEY MUST VOTE FOR PARKER, OR SUFFER A CONTINUATION OF ALL THE EVILS OF THE PRESENT DEPRESSION.

In other words, this pearl of wisdom can only be appreciated by the wage-workers who, divorced from land and capital, and rendered unable thereby to engage in an industrial enterprise of their own, are compelled to sell their labor power, that is, themselves, to the capitalist class, subject to their rules and regulations, direct and implied.

"Oh, Liberty, what crimes are committed in thy name!"

## NEW YORK'S NEXT GOVERNOR.

Daniel Lamont has been slated by the capitalists now dominating the political situation, to be the next Governor of New York. Who is Lamont? Is he a man likely to promote the interests of the working class? Information on these heads may be gained from the *Washington Star*, an alleged independent newspaper.

The Star warns New York Democrats against nominating Lamont for governor, on the ground that he is too close to the Trusts, through his connection with James J. Hill. "Mr. Sheehan is an adviser of Trusts," the Star says. "Cord Meyer is a Sugar Trust man. Mr. McCarron is said to be a Standard Oil man. August Belmont is the American representative of the Rothschilds. And now to make James J. Hill's lieutenant the candidate for governor, with all that that would imply, might be that last straw that would break the donkey's back."

In addition, it should be added that Lamont is a member of the Weidner-Elkins-Whitney group of Standard Oil capitalists. As such, Lamont is deeply interested in electric traction, gas and other municipal franchise corporations. He can be relied on to put through the so-called Astoria gas grab, with which the Standard Oil group is closely connected.

A man, nowadays, is not only judged by the company he keeps, but also by the interests with which he is identified. The company and interests of Daniel Lamont are capitalist in character. They are in striking contrast to the company and interests with which his Socialist Labor Party opponent, Daniel De Leon, is identified. The company and interests of Daniel De Leon are Socialist in character.

Workingmen alive to their own interests will vote against the Daniel whom the capitalists would impose on them, for the benefit of the capitalist class, and in favor of the Daniel whom the Socialist Labor Party offers for election in the interests of the working class—Daniel De Leon, the intrepid foe of capitalism, and able champion of the working class.

Life insurance is reported on the increase. The necessity of securing its advantages are on the increase, too, which accounts for it.

Millinery buyers are reported as slow in purchasing. Others who are not millinery buyers are purchasing in the same way.

The political managers are preparing to concentrate the campaign into the month of October. Then they are going to let out a lot of spellbinders, and create an excitement that will sweep the workingmen off their feet and into the camps of the two old parties. The members of the Socialist Labor Party should take note of this plan, and forestall it as much as possible by the systematic distribution of leaflets at once. The New York State Committee has already taken steps in this direction, with good results. Don't wait until October for our campaign to begin. We must get in our "licks" now.

Schwab, the steel man, predicts more "unexampled prosperity"—next spring. Under capitalism there are always good times coming. If, the working class lives long enough they will be here when they arrive.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

## THE FALL RIVER DIVIDENDS.

The textile manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., four weeks ago caused their employees to strike against a reduction of wages amounting to 12½ per cent. The strikers are now subsisting on public charity, while the manufacturers are waiting for them to be starved into submission. The manufacturers claim that the condition of business warrants the reduction, as they were conducting the industry at a loss. A table of dividends paid by the Fall River mill corporations during the past fifteen years, compiled by the leading local stock brokerage firm, throws some interesting light on this claim, and points a few morals wherewith to adorn the tale.

This table shows that the corporation paying the highest dividends has been the Troy Manufacturing Company. This corporation for the last fifteen years has paid an average dividend of 20.46 per cent. It is capitalized for only \$300,000, but during fifteen years it has given to its stockholders 307 per cent, and, according to the compilers of this table, those who have been so fortunate as to possess this stock for that period of time have received their money back three times over.

The Union mills has paid out in dividends 214½ per cent, an annual average of 14.3 per cent. This is the concern of which it is claimed that it is carrying a surplus at the present time of nearly \$250,000.

The Bourne mills for fourteen years, from 1889 to 1902, inclusive, paid 185 per cent. in dividends, a yearly average of 13.3. In 1893 the plant was recapitalized, and a dividend of 49½ per cent, which included a dividend of stock, was accorded to the credit of the shareholders.

The Seacocket mills have paid 92½ per cent. in dividends, and the Sagamore 109 per cent. during this period. This is a yearly advance for the Seacocket of 6.43, and for the Sagamore of 7.26.

During the four years that the Arkwright has been running it has delivered to its shareholders twenty-one per cent, or a yearly average of 5.25. This does not represent its actual earnings by any means, however. It was organized on an insufficient amount of capital for the size of the plant, but has overcome that handicap, and the consequent embarrassment financially, out of its large profits in the last few years.

The Stevens, which did not enter the manufacturers' agreement, because, as Agent Hill says, it could not afford to be shut down, has paid seventy-four per cent. in ten years, a yearly average of 7.4 per cent. The Wetham has paid 44½ per cent., an average each year of 2.9.

Following is the yearly average of the thirty-three plants. In 1899, 9.46 per cent.; in 1890, 6.9; in 1891, 5.6; in 1892, 8.3; in 1893, 7.4; in 1894, 5.2; in 1895, 7.9; in 1896, 6.4; in 1897, 4.8; in 1898, 2.4; in 1899, 5; in 1900, 8; in 1901, 5.5; in 1902, 6.6, and in 1903, 6.

Last year these corporations cut wages 10 per cent., although, according to the compilers of this table, the dividends paid to the shareholders were much larger than the money invested would have yielded at the local banks, and the local banks have paid good dividends.

During all these years new machinery and buildings have constantly been added, and there are many concerns that are being equipped with the latest mechanical devices for turning out their respective products.

"On the face of these returns," say the compilers, "the talk about going out of business is nonsensical. The total amount of dividends paid in the year for 1902 alone was \$1,389,850."

This table of dividends, together with the compiler's comments, dispenses of the manufacturer's absurd claim. The disposition will be rendered more effective by recalling that, in addition to these high dividends, the stockholders and their relatives hold the best positions in the corporations, receiving lucrative salaries, and enjoying abundance of leisure for study, travel and pleasure, the actual work being performed by competent subordinates.

But it is the lesson that this table contains that makes it more striking than its disposition of the manufacturer's claims. It makes clear once more that instead of capital giving labor wages, as is claimed, labor is giving capital great wealth, in the form of dividends. Labor not only pays its own wages and the expenses of industrial operation, but, according to this table, it enriches the capitalists who invest in the mills, returning to them over three-fold the capital advanced in the most conspicuous case, more than two-fold in the next best instance, and more, far more, than the average rate of interest in almost all the other instances. In addition, labor provides new machinery and new buildings, that is, it not only pays wages, the expenses of operation, and supports the capitalists in regal munificence, but it also adds to their capital, making it possible to increase that munificence still further in future years.

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## SEPARATION VS. SOLIDARITY.

The People has received a copy of the following call for a meeting:

"International Culinary Association of New York, Local 719, H. & R. E. I. A.: Dear Sir and Brother:—You are requested to attend a special general meeting of the Firemen, Potwashers and Vegetable Cooks of the Association to take place Monday, August 22, 1904, at 8.30 p. m., at headquarters, 147 W. 35th St.

"The object of this meeting is to discuss the separation of above mentioned crafts from the cooks belonging to this organization.

"Yours fraternally

"The Committee.



BROTHER JONATHAN.—This is going too far. This is awful! These labor unions must be smashed!

UNCLE SAM.—Hem!

B. J.—Do you believe in Trades Unions?

U. S.—I do in some; I don't in others.

B. J.—Do you believe in Unions that establish regulations which deprive their members of the freedom to enter into whatever agreement they please?

U. S.—There can be no sensible objection to that.

B. J.—Well, I have a sensible objection to it. We call this a free country; and so it is. True freedom means that men shall be allowed to enter into any agreement, unrestricted and un molested.

B. J.—Nods assent.

U. S.—Now, then, test the action of a bona fide Trades Union by that principle. Do you not see that if one man is willing to work for lower wages than others he thereby lowers the happiness of all? If that one man chooses to cut off his own nose no one might interfere.

U. S.—Tut, tut, tut.

B. J.—No "tut, tut, tut" about it; I say the Unions are treasonable, they violate the land's fundamental principle of freedom. Smash them, I say.

U. S.—"Smash them" on the ground that they restrict their membership from absolute liberty to do as they please!

B. J.—Just so!

U. S.—Suppose you feel like selling your vote to me on election day—

B. J.—I couldn't.

U. S.—Not if you wanted to?

B. J.—Not if I wanted to

U. S.—Why not?

B. J.—Because I am forbidden by law from so doing.

U. S.—The law restricts your freedom to enter into such an agreement unrestricted and unmolested?

B. J.—It does.

U. S. (with a satirical smile)—"Smash the Law!" Would you?

B. J.—No! But—

U. S.—What, then, becomes of your raimarole about smashing the Unions on the ground of their restricting their members from doing just as they please?

B. J. (visibly at sea)—I must admit that I have lost my foothold. But let me tell you that what I said, and the argument that I held, I read in the papers from the decision of a Judge, who issued an injunction restricting the strikers from picketing and the like. That was no argument. The fellow must be a jackass.

U. S.—No, he is not a jackass; he is simply a hired man of the capitalist class, put there by the capitalist class of labor fleecers and the labor fakirs who act as labor lieutenants of the capitalist class to twist the Law so as to get the workingmen to do as the capitalist class wants.

B. J.—It's terrible.

U. S.—You will admit that to prevent a man from selling his vote is a restriction of his freedom?

B. J.—That is it.

U. S.—And you will admit that it is proper to put that restriction upon him, lest the suffrage be utterly demoralized?

B. J.—I see that.

spirit which wants to monopolize the good conditions of the trade for the benefit of their chosen members to the exclusion of the rest of their fellow craftsmen, who are not in a position to get inside the trade guilds.

The Socialist Unionist stands for the good and welfare of the whole working-class, and has a right to expect the support of all workers, and will get it, too, in due course of time, when the pure and simple have battered out their brains against the stubborn facts of modern capitalism.

Rally around the banner, boys, of the Socialist Labor Party, and the Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance. They stand for success of the labor movement

What has become of the garment workers' strike against the open shop? Will Gompers, the man with the steel boiler inside of him, who directed that strike, please answer?

Cigarmakers International Union, 113 of Tacoma, Wash., has appealed to a vote of the general body for permission to REDUCE its price of labor, giving as a reason that their bosses are unable to compete with the eastern product. This is typical of pure and simple unionism, which is more concerned with the interests of employers than with the interests of employees.

# CORRESPONDENCE

MEMBERSHIP WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, RENDERING THEIR OWN SIGNATURES AND ADDRESS. BOTH NAMES WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

## MR. LITTLE OBJECTS—OBJECTION ANSWERED.

To the Daily and Weekly People: In the Weekly People of the 16th inst., I read a contribution from Oscar Freer, under the caption of "Keeping the Working Class in the Dark," regarding a mass meeting held by the Columbus Trades and Labor Assembly, in the interest of the Colorado miners, in which he made a scathing arraignment of the speakers and their motives, and to which I, in the name of common sense and decency, wish to reply.

I am a reader of The People and also a voter of the S. L. P., and fully appreciate the Party's stand on "Trade Unionism." I was present at the meeting of the T. and L. Assembly when a motion was carried to hold a mass meeting, the expense of which was to be borne by the locals affiliated with the Assembly, and almost immediately a report was circulated to injure the meeting by some real "labor fakir," who stated that it was to be a Socialist meeting, and, as there are all sorts of political ideas among workers in Columbus, in common with other cities, it was naturally deemed wise to state broad cast that it was not a political meeting, and for that reason, President Paul, of the T. and L. Assembly, made the statement that he did at the outset of the meeting.

Mr. Freer states that Max Hayes made a shameful address, and that statement I wish to contradict. Mr. Hayes delivered a most eloquent address relating the causes leading up to the trouble in Colorado, and with every utterance convicting the members of the Mine Owners' Association and the Citizens' Alliance with all the damnable murder and violation of law, and then overstepping the purpose of the committee, not to have any Socialism discussed, he blazed away for Socialism, and for at least 30 minutes kept the audience spellbound, while he told the workers the way to their salvation, and said if they ever win they must vote class-conscious against the Republican and Democratic parties, and for a party of their own class, thereby getting behind the political power and the guns instead of at present, in front of them.

Mr. Freer also states that no one gained any knowledge of intrinsic value, but from the remarks of many after the meeting anyone could easily see the impression that was left, and I believe I would be safe in saying that from the influence of that meeting there will be many converts to Socialism.

While I recognize the fact that The People is radical, I also believe it stands for truth and not for falsehood and dislocation, even though that truth emanates from one who is not necessarily in The People side of the question.

I believe the majority of readers of The People in Columbus were at the T. and L. Assembly mass meeting and from many such I heard the article of Mr. Freer condemned and for that reason repudiated.

Trusting you will see fit to publish this and thereby showing the people of Columbus that you believe in fairness,

JAMES C. LITTLE.

Columbus, O., July 20.

## II

To the Daily and Weekly People: Mr. Little is a life insurance agent. Formerly he was a grocer clerk and business agent of the union of that craft. Sometimes he votes S. L. P., sometimes S. P., and other times the recognized capitalist parties. It seems strange that, nearly two weeks after my letter appeared, Mr. Little found it necessary to call attention to the alleged injustice done Labor Fakir Max Hayes.

I took no notes of Hayes' address, but the sum and substance of it was to prove that the Colorado labor unions were not guilty of the crimes, such as the instigation and the perpetration of the various explosions, charged to them. The pure and simpleans applauded this exoneration from such crimes, thus betraying that they are not on to capitalist tactics. The pure and simpleans do not know that they are in class war and, therefore, cannot anticipate or understand the tactics which the capitalists use against them, and are, consequently, being led like sheep to slaughter. If the laws of capitalism, especially the laws of wages, were taught them, they would understand these outrages, and seize hold of the government to end them. Any speaker that attacks the Mine Owners and Citizens' Alliance will get applause, but he is not doing this fundamental and important social work. He is keeping the working

class in the dark.

Mr. Little says a number of those present at the meeting condemn my letter. I don't know how that can be so, for I, who am most concerned, haven't heard a word of the kind. I asked a gentleman who, like Little is liable to vote any old way, what he thought of the address. His reply was that he was disappointed. He characterized Hayes in a manner that I will not quote. Another party, speaking of the address, and the way it was handled, said that economics could not be discussed at a meeting that is held as that was. It would seem from this that Mr. Little does not represent the consensus of opinion on that meeting.

Mr. Little says Hayes advocated political action. I have no distinct recollection on that head; but I do remember the advice to throw away political prejudice.

I would ask how can a class party be conceived of, when a speaker addresses a meeting of organizations who believe capital and labor are brothers, and there is nothing involved between them but a family quarrel? With all the inconsistencies and contradictions expressed by them, it makes little beneficial difference what such people as Hayes have to say—it perpetuates the labor fakirs and grafters, and, as I said, in my letter, keeps the working class in the dark. Clear, class-conscious action is what is wanted. That is something Hayes never gives.

Oscar Freer.

Columbus, O., Aug. 5.

## PORTEANTOUS SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In a report of Comrade Frank Bohn's, from Youngstown, Ohio, a feeling is expressed which probably every active S. L. P. man has within him: Bohn "sincerely hopes that the roof may fall in on every S. L. P. man who stays at home evenings or on Sunday." Such a sentiment gathers in force when coming into contact with the restlessness and discontent displayed by the workingmen one meets to-day. They are ready for a change and are becoming desperate enough to seize upon the first thing that comes along which they think will give them an opportunity to do something for themselves. Such, at least, is the conclusion I arrive at from my experience in soliciting signatures for our nomination papers. And if we of the Socialist Labor Party are not alive to the needs of the hour we must expect to see the working class revolution smothered in its own blood and ourselves along with it.

The social revolution will not be accomplished by staying at home. It is not sufficient by half to believe in Socialism; but what is needed is, after having accepted Socialism as the remedy, to engage in the active work of spreading it. This means that the place of those men convinced is inside the organization, in the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party, and on the breach; there to make our work tell. Our organization has a TASK before it, to accomplish which admits of no personal convenience or delay.

To make the situation here clearer I will add that the Morton-Gregson Packing Company here, in which the Mortons are all interested, is having trouble with their men and this probably stimulates the feeling.

Hoping to hear from you, I remain,

Yours sincerely, A. A. N.

P. S.—Hurrah for Corregan and Cox!

I have met the latter.

DISSECTING A CLERICAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find two clippings on the speech of the Rev. Father Campbell before the Catholic Congress, one from "Free Press," the other from the "Tribune," both of them indications of the forces we have to fight. The rage and helplessness that can be discovered in that speech is a sign of the advantage we have gained over our clerical opponents.

But it is not Socialism alone that is attacked by this reverend spouter; he attacks the American idea of government—constitutional government—and shows also that, if it was at all possible to do so, the electric chair, the gallows, or some such punishment would be the fate of those who would dare to oppose the rule and supremacy of the church. The clerical gentlemen will not be satisfied until their endeavors to stifle advancement and progress have made the working class good and tired of them, and, finally, turn the tables upon them and cast them into oblivion by means of the very same treatment that they would mete out to the oppressed proletarian.

Think of them imagining that they can smother the results of economic development by refusing to see it! Campbell tries to confound all the various "Socialists" and "Anarchists." Rousseau is described as a Socialist, or a forerunner of the same. At the same time Campbell upholds the bourgeois revolution—capitalism—of which Rousseau was the prophet!—such is his historical and philosophical stupidity!

"Blasphemy" is an old cry. That charge is brought against others to cover up one's own rotten tracks; hence the gentleman has no hesitancy in declaring himself a protector of private property in the means of production, and all the infamies that that implies.

Again, at the street meetings, the Socialist Labor Party is well received, but our forces are inadequate to the work that may be done.

Let the comrades, sympathizers, and readers of the Weekly People wake up, join in the work, and in this campaign our movement may be made to record a material advance. Edmund Seidel.

Philadelphia, August 7.

## A SIGNIFICANT INCIDENT IN THE CLASS STRUGGLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find a letter I received from a friend this morning. Though the S. L. P. is not numerous, it is right on the antagonistic interests of capital and labor, and in its tactics. A. B.

Omaha, Neb., August 4.

[Enclosure.]

Nebraska City, Neb., Aug. 2, 1904.

Mr. August Biermann,

Omaha, Neb.

Dear Comrade:—An incident occurred here this morning that cannot be properly published and have its significance brought out properly by any other newspaper than The People. You probably have heard of the affair as the central figure in it is a brother to one of our national officers, but it is not likely that the report is given out accurately and that is what I believe ought to be done through The People. I will outline the conditions as correctly described in the editorial; but only EIGHT years LATER in going over the same territory I found that radical changes had taken place.

To some of the Texas readers of The People the utterances quoted in the editorial may seem queer, so please correct. Frank Leitner.

San Antonio, Tex., August 1.

## EXIT THE ERIE "PEOPLE."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following death notice of the Erie "People" appeared in the Erie "Herald" of the 8th inst.:

## "NEWSPAPER PLANT SOLD."

The sheriff this morning sold the plant of the Evening Telegram Publishing Company for \$34. There were separate sales. The company published The People, the Socialist organ.

Upon interviewing the sheriff (Mr. Sedgwick), many interesting things were learned by your correspondent as to the cause of the trouble.

It seems that "The Erie Evening

Gram Co.", which was the official name of "The Erie People," a weekly paper, published by and in the interest of a few leading lights of the "Socialist" party, owed some \$300 for printing to an outside firm, for which C. S. Burchfield, attorney-at-law, levied against the plant to collect. In the meantime the agent for the Reed Estate put in a claim of about \$150 for rent. Not to be outdone by other claimants, the employees of the "Evening Telegram Co." put in a claim for wages to the amount of some \$500, expecting that the Erie Brewing Company would bid in the plant. But they (the "Socialists") were outgunned by Burchfield. He, knowing that the Brewing Company has a note against the plant, paid the claim and bid in the whole shooting match. The sheriff stated that "if the Socialist" party did not make some satisfactory settlement with Mr. Burchfield, he would sell the thing out piece by piece, until he had disposed of it.

To make the situation here clearer I will add that the Morton-Gregson Packing Company here, in which the Mortons are all interested, is having trouble with their men and this probably stimulates the feeling.

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Thus, it is only a question of a very short time when "Local Erie" will have disappeared from the political arena in this part of the world. Then Section Erie, Socialist Labor Party, will be able to make a better showing, as, of course, there is some good wheat among the chaff.

We are holding open-air meetings every Saturday night at the corner of Twelfth and State streets, at 8 p. m., and there is more interest being manifested than formerly. One new member, who was a Socialist in Austria, joined the Section last Tuesday night (August 2).

Hoping to have more news in the near future, I remain,

Yours fraternally,

Erie, Pa., August 9. —Jer. Devine.

## OFFICERSHIP IN PURE AND SIMPLE UNIONS.

To the Daily and Weekly People: Regarding the recent convention's interpretation of officership in pure and simple unions, including picked duty, committeemen, shop steward, delegate, etc., therein, I believe it should be voted down and left to the members' judgment whether to perform such duties or not.

My reasons are as follows: While the pure and simple union, on account of its guild forms has developed into a job trust, nevertheless, it is one of the forces of the capitalist system which must be considered and reckoned with. Self preservation being the first law of nature, members of the S. L. P. and S. T. and L. A., in order to make an existence, are often forced to join these trade unions. In many unions, these duties are compulsory. Then again, because these unions are built upon the economic freedom, e'en tho' I starve.

Campbell tries to confuse all the various "Socialists" and "Anarchists." Rousseau is described as a Socialist, or a forerunner of the same. At the same time Campbell upholds the bourgeois revolution—capitalism—of which Rousseau was the prophet!—such is his historical and philosophical stupidity!

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Philadelphia, August 7.

by certain factions of the capitalist class at Cripple Creek and Victor have encouraged him to believe that the church will be permitted to take the lead in social and industrial affairs here, as it was allowed to do in the late strike in Holland. Then good-bye for liberty, such as we have: it will be gone for fair!

M. Meyer.

Detroit, Mich., August 4.

## RAPID SOCIAL CHANGES IN TEXAS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The editorial "Rapid Social Changes," while substantially correct, does not accurately quote my little talk at the Cooper Union meeting on July 6.

I said that when I came to Texas TWENTY-FOUR years ago, I found conditions as correctly described in the editorial; but only EIGHT years LATER in going over the same territory I found that radical changes had taken place.

To some of the Texas readers of The People the utterances quoted in the editorial may seem queer, so please correct.

Frank Leitner.

San Antonio, Tex., August 1.

## LETTER-BOX

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Off-Hand Answers to Correspondents.

tory" and the "Communist Manifesto"; Section Milwaukee, 50 "Behind the Scenes" and 10 "Two Pages"; C. A. V. Kemp, Toronto, Canada, 20 "Strike," 10 "Socialism" and 5 "Reform and Revolution"; E. R. Markley, Braddock, Pa., 10 "Socialism," 15 "Reform and Revolution," "Strike," 45 English, 25 Jewish and 5 Italian. A comrade at Schenectady, N. Y., ordered 100 assorted "Buzz-Saw" pamphlets, \$1; another at St. Hilare, Minn., 25, and Peekskill, N. Y., 50.

Of the books, we sold: Section Onondaga, N. Y., 2 "Woman Under Socialism"; Section Hartford, Conn., 2 "Pilgrim's Shell" and 6 "Party Press"; Otto Haasler, Davenport, Iowa, 1 "Ideal City"; P. Dubickas and Alfred Lutman, Plainfield, N. J., "Woman Under Socialism"; R. Katz, Trenton, N. J., Branch 8, S. L. P., Indianapolis, Ind.; Frank Bohn, Ohio, 8; M. J. Bomstead, New Haven, Conn., 8; Section Boston, Mass., 8; John Harstman, San Francisco, 8; Henry Kaufer, Red Lake Falls, Minn., 8; Wm. Sullivan, Waterbury, N. Y., 6; A. G. Buetefie, Detroit, Mich., 6; O. P. Stoner, Claypool, Ind., 6; J. A. Leach, Tucson, Ariz., 6; Jas. Traitor, Syracuse, N. Y., 6; S. P. Kazic, Nome, Alaska, 5; S. R. Rager, Braddock, Pa., 5; J. Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind., 5; Section St. Louis, Mo., 5.

Prepaid subscription cards were sold as follows: Section Detroit, Mich., \$15; Peter Jacobsen, Yonkers, N. Y., \$5; Peter Riel, Minneapolis, Minn., \$5; Frank Leitner San Antonio Tex., \$5; Chas. Chester, Newport News, Va., \$5; Section Lynn, Mass., \$5; Kosta Georgevitch, Schenectady, N. Y., \$3; John Farrell, Lowell, Mass., \$2; Wm. Teichlauf, Brooklyn, N. Y., \$1.50; 34th A. D., New York, 25 cents.

Two hundred and seventy-nine subscriptions to the Weekly People were received during the week ending Saturday, August 13. While this is not as good as the figures of last week, which were the banner ones for this year, it is a slight increase over the figures of the preceding week. Let us all pitch in and push the increase up a few pegs more next week, and keep it up until the 500 mark of last campaign is surpassed in this. All hands to work, it can and must be done!

Five or more subscriptions were received as follows: 34th A. D., New York, 11; Frank Bohn, Ohio, 8; M. J. Bomstead, New Haven, Conn., 8; Section Boston, Mass., 8; John Harstman, San Francisco, 8; Henry Kaufer, Red Lake Falls, Minn., 8; Wm. Sullivan, Waterbury, N. Y., 6; A. G. Buetefie, Detroit, Mich., 6; O. P. Stoner, Claypool, Ind., 6; J. A. Leach, Tucson, Ariz., 6; Jas. Traitor, Syracuse, N. Y., 6; S. P. Kazic, Nome, Alaska, 5; S. R. Rager

**OFFICIAL**

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Henry Kahn, Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.  
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA—National Secretary, P. O. Box 350, London, Ont.  
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY, 2-6 New Reade street, New York City (The Party's literary agency).  
Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesdays, 10 p.m.

**CALL FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.**

To the Members, Friends and Sympathizers of the Socialist Labor Party.

Greeting:—The National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party has been held, its National Ticket has been placed in the field and the National Campaign with all its possibilities for constructive work in behalf of our cause, is now begun.

To successfully conduct war, the means of war are required; and to successfully conduct a campaign, with the political arena of the nation for a battle field, also requires means—and large means at that—in order to reach the many thousands of working class voters that must be made acquainted with what the Socialist Labor Party has to say to them. Speakers must be sent out, literature must be distributed, meetings arranged, halls hired, in short, money must be expended if the message of the S. L. P. is to be carried to the working class of the land.

The field of this campaign looks to be singularly free from confusing issues. Due to a combination of circumstances known to us all, the currency question which in the past led astray so many workingmen with but a partial understanding of their interests, has been practically eliminated from the field and now the capitalist identity of what may fittingly be called the Democratic-Republican party—always obvious to the Socialist—now stands out as glaringly as that even the most superficial eye, even the most thoughtful of the working class, are bound to almost fail over it. They are bound, when comparing the two, to ask themselves: "What is the difference?" to which the answer inevitably must be: "There is no difference!"—unless it be the difference between the Republican habit of bullet-proofing and thumb-striking the working class in Idaho and Colorado, and the Democratic habit of shooting the working class into submission in Buffalo and Chicago.

The Democratic party, purged of the labor-misleading, middle-class demagogery of Bryanism, now stands in a position where the "most solid interests of the country" flock to the Parker standard; as deceptive is the duplication that the late Marcus A. Hanna, were he still with us, might be poised to know on which side to line up.

There is further opposed to the S. L. P., and to every sense of decency as well, that abortion which parades under and besmirches the name of Socialism—the "Socialist," alias "Social Democratic," party, the logical heir to defunct Bryanism and equally logical aspirant to ignoble Realism. An outpost of the political forces of capitalism, doing picket duty for the capitalist class in conjunction with its labor-fair allies, a barrier and an obstacle to the revolutionary movement of the American working class, the S. L. P. must fight this abortion and surmount this barrier at all cost. There can be no dear pathway for the forces of the Social Revolution until this ulcer has been removed from the body of the American Labor Movement.

There is work ahead for the S. L. P., work that must be done sooner or later, and now is the time and opportunity to do a goodly portion of it. All of you who are one with us in aim and purpose, whether in the party organization or out of it, talk to now and constitute your views in keeping with your means. Held up the hands of the Socialist Labor Party—the only hope of America's proletariat—in this hour of golden opportunity and seize it to do that which must be done. Call upon those you know to be with us, rouse those still asleep and let every penny that can be gotten for S. L. P. propaganda and its way into the campaign fund of the S. L. P.

"The emancipation of the workers must be the work of the working class itself," from which follows that the campaign of the working class must be fought with the pennies of the working class.

Send all contributions (all of which will be acknowledged in this paper) to the National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, and address same to

HENRY KUHN,  
2-6 New Reade street, Box 1576,  
New York City.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
Regular meeting held on August 12 at 2-6 New Reade street, with A. Gilhaus in the chair. Absent, J. Hammer and T. Walsh, the latter with excuse. The financial report showed receipts \$115.00; expenditures, \$60.00.

Communications—from East St. Louis and from St. Louis several letters,

explaining that Bilbarrow and Dieckmann, who had been delegate and alternate delegate, respectively, to the national convention representing the State of Missouri, at a State convention, had endeavored to swing the organization in the State out of the party by alleging that at the recent convention the party had fallen under the domination of the middle class, had taken a wrong position on the question of trades unions, and interpreting their report with attacks upon the N. E. C. and the national secretary, alleging secrecy, mismanagement, etc., and winding up with the introduction of a resolution the purpose of which was to separate the Missouri organization from the party. Said resolution failing to pass, they, with seven others, offered their resignations and left the hall. The letter of Section St. Louis, reporting these events, asked for full information which the secretary had sent. From M. Meyer, Detroit, upon several local matters and mentioning also that Bilbarrow, while at New York, had proposed to Meyer to bolt the convention, but failed to find support. From W. W. Cox, upon the same matter, stating that he had for some time been apprehensive of trouble from that quarter and that he had been to East St. Louis to report as a delegate to the national convention; that many members of Section St. Louis had come to the meeting and that the distorted version of Bilbarrow and Dieckmann had been corrected. From Columbus, O., a report as to the work of the re-organized section, as well as future prospects. From Troy, N. Y., reporting expulsion by Section Rensselaer County of Archibald Salmon for donating money to the Social Democratic party. From Braddock, Pa., relative to the work of Section Allegheny County, the meetings that are being held and the literature and subscriptions for the Weekly People that are disposed of; also that several members are entirely inactive. From Watervliet, N. Y., reporting that campaign lists sent have been lost in a fire and asking that they be replaced. From Providence, R. I., about Italian meeting held with a speaker from Brooklyn and that in consequence a number of Italians will join the Section, the Section to assist in the maintenance of a paper published by the Italian organization. From Wisconsin S. E. C., asking that N. E. C. suggest a speaker to tour the State. Secretary reported that he had previous to receipt of the letter written to the Wisconsin S. E. C. and suggesting that Comrade Cox tour the State, and upon receipt of this letter, had again made the offer. From Trenton, N. J., relative to obtaining membership-at-large and promising active work during the campaign in the way of street meetings and work for the party press. From Edinburgh, Scotland, asking for matter to be used for advertising purposes in connection with the meetings Daniel De Leon is to speak at on his return from Amsterdam. From Richmond, Va., reporting state of organization and expressing disapproval with the adoption of amendments to the clause of the constitution dealing with officerhip in pure and simple unless at the national convention. From Pennsylvania S. E. C., relative to having H. Jager tour the State to assist in the gathering of signatures and for general agitation. From Hartford, Conn., objecting to a campaign list having been sent to a non-member because of the use to which said list had been put, statement having been made to the effect that the list had been sent because of the inactivity of Section Hartford.

The secretary reported on estimate for poster platforms suggested by Yonkers, N. Y. The figure obtained being rather high, the matter was laid over. Election of officers were reported from St. Louis, Mo., and Milwaukee, Wis.

Edward C. Schmidt,  
Recording Secretary.

**NATIONAL CAMPAIGN FUND.**  
Peter Fricano, Jr., Detroit,  
Mich. .... \$20.00  
List 640, per J. Breuer, Hartford,  
Conn., Jan. 1st, \$1; Joe Eich-  
inger, fifty cents; Aug. Hartt,  
fifty cents; Fred Traut, fifty  
cents; Herm. Quillisch, fifty  
cents; Max Neukirch, \$1; Fred  
Schwartz, \$1; Tim Murphy,  
fifty cents. .... 5.00  
Total ..... \$25.00  
Previously acknowledged ..... 31.50  
Grand total ..... \$67.00

Henry Kuhn,  
National Secretary.

**YONKERS OPEN AIR MEETINGS.**  
Open air meetings will be held in Getty Square, Yonkers, N. Y., at 8 p.m. on the following dates:

Saturday, August 20.—Chairman, Ed. McCormick. Speakers: Owen Carragher of Yonkers, and E. T. Wegener of Brooklyn.

Saturday, August 27.—Chairman, A. J. Orme. Speakers: Joseph H. Sweeney of Yonkers, and Charles Chase of Colorado.

**NEW YORK OPEN AIR MEETINGS:**

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20th, 8 P. M.  
7th Assembly District—N. W. corner of 17th street and 8th avenue. Chairman, P. Cody. Speakers: H. A. Santee, Frank Campbell.

20th Assembly District—N. E. corner of 33rd street and 3rd avenue. Chairman, John Slevin. Speakers: James T. Hunter, J. Friedman, R. Downs.

34th Assembly District—Southwest corner of 122d street and Third avenue. Chairman, T. Swenson. Speakers: Charles Chase and A. Sater.

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 8 P. M.  
First Assembly District—Hudson and Beach streets. Speakers: Pat Quinlan, Pat Walsh and R. Downs.

Fourth Assembly District—Jefferson street and East Broadway. Speakers: August Gilhaus, S. Moskowitz and S. Smilansky.

Eighteenth Assembly District—Sixteenth street and First avenue. Chairman, John Slevin. Speakers: John J. Kinneally and A. Sater.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 23, 8 P. M.

Thirty-first Assembly District—Eighty-ninth street and Second avenue. Chairman, T. Haupt. Speakers: August Gilhaus and F. A. Olpp.

Thirty-second Assembly District—Southwest corner of 100th street and Madison avenue. Chairman, T. Swenson. Speakers: H. A. Santee and J. Eek.

Thirty-fifth Assembly District—161st street and Caldwell avenue. Speakers: Charles Chase and A. Levine.

Hungarian Socialists—Southwest corner of Sixth street and Avenue B. Speakers: A. Reichman, E. Toth and F. Schmid.

Twenty-fifth Assembly District—Twenty-eighth street and Seventh avenue. Speakers: A. Francis and F. Isler.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 8 P. M.  
Fourth Assembly District—Henry and Pike streets. Speakers: J. Friedman, S. Moskowitz and I. Schaefer.

Twenty-third Assembly District—134th street and Eighth avenue. Speakers: James T. Hunter and John J. Kinneally.

Thirty-fourth Assembly District—125th street and Second avenue. Speakers: Frank Campbell, A. Sater and T. Haupt.

WASHINGTON.

For Governor: WILLIAM MCGOWICK  
Of Seattle.

WISCONSIN.

For Governor: CHARLES M. MINKLEY,  
of Milwaukee.

CALIFORNIA.

(Copy these names in the blank column  
on the ballot, November 8.)

For Presidential Electors:

F. N. TUTTLE,  
San Diego, San Diego County.

H. NORMAN,  
Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.

SIDNEY ARMER,  
Berkeley, Alameda County.

J. B. FERGUSON,  
Tulonum, Tulonum County.

L. C. HALER,  
Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.

LARS JOHNSON,  
Falk, Humboldt County.

J. A. ANTHONY,  
San Diego, San Diego County.

H. J. SHADE, /  
Santa Monica, Los Angeles County.

E. B. MERCADIER,  
San Jose, Santa Clara County.

GEORGE ANDERSON,  
Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONFERENCE.

Call for the State Conference of the  
Massachusetts S. L. P., 1904.

To the sections of the S. L. P. of  
Mass. Comrades:

The State conference of the party  
will be held in Boston, on Labor Day,  
(?) September 5, next. The conference  
will be called to order at 10 a.m., sharp.  
Delegates will be notified of the location  
and name of hall where the conference  
will be held the next day, September 6.

The General Committee desires that  
each section be represented at this con-  
ference. The sections in Western Massa-  
chusetts will take notice, and see to it  
that they elect delegates to this con-  
ference, and not do as in former years,  
leave the work to this end of the State.

The conference of 1904 will nominate  
the State ticket, presidential elector,  
etc., without the intervention of the re-  
ferendum of previous years. For this, if  
no other reason, every section should  
be represented.

The basis of representation is set forth  
in the State constitution, Article 4, Section  
1, and sections will elect accordingly,  
and report the names of their delegates  
to the secretary of the General Com-  
mittee as soon as elected.

There is much to be done at this con-  
ference, and it is to be hoped that each  
section in Massachusetts will send dele-  
gates.

For General Committee, Massachusetts  
S. L. P.

Michael T. Berry, Secretary,  
99½ Chestnut Street,  
Lynn, Mass.

Lynn, August 3, 1904.

BROOKLYN OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

Friday, August 10, 8 p.m.  
Brooklyn, New York city—180th Street  
and St. Ann's avenue. Speakers: John  
Scherer and H. Klawansky.

Saturday, August 20, 8 p.m.  
Elizabeth, N. J.—First and Livingston  
streets. Speakers: John J. Kinneally  
and F. C. Burghols.

Sunday, August 21—Main and Cherry  
streets. Speakers: Sam J. French and  
J. Magnette.

If you receive a sample copy of this  
paper it is an invitation to subscribe.

**STATE TICKETS**

CONNECTICUT  
For Governor:  
TIMOTHY SULLIVAN,  
of New Haven.

ILLINOIS.  
For Governor:  
PHILIP VEAL,  
of Collingsville.

INDIANA.  
For Governor:  
E. J. DILLON,  
of Marion.

KENTUCKY.  
For Governor:  
THOMAS SCOPES,  
of Paducah.

LORENZ KLEINHENZ,  
of Louisville.

MICHIGAN.  
For Governor:  
MEIKO MEYER,  
of Detroit.

NEW JERSEY.  
For Governor:  
GEORGE HERRSCHAFT,  
of Jersey City.

NEW YORK.  
For Governor:  
DANIEL DE LEON,  
of New York.

OHIO.  
For Secretary of State:  
JOHN H. T. JUERGENS,  
of Canton.

WASHINGTON.

For Governor:  
WILLIAM MCGOWICK  
of Seattle.

WISCONSIN.

For Governor:  
CHARLES M. MINKLEY,  
of Milwaukee.

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J. B. FERGUSON,  
Tulonum, Tulonum County.

L. C. HALER,  
Los Angeles, Los Angeles County.

LARS JOHNSON,  
Falk, Humboldt County.

J. A. ANTHONY,  
San Diego, San Diego County.

H. J. SHADE, /  
Santa Monica, Los Angeles County.

E. B. MERCADIER,  
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